Item 10 Battle Creek Salmon and Steelhead Restoration Project

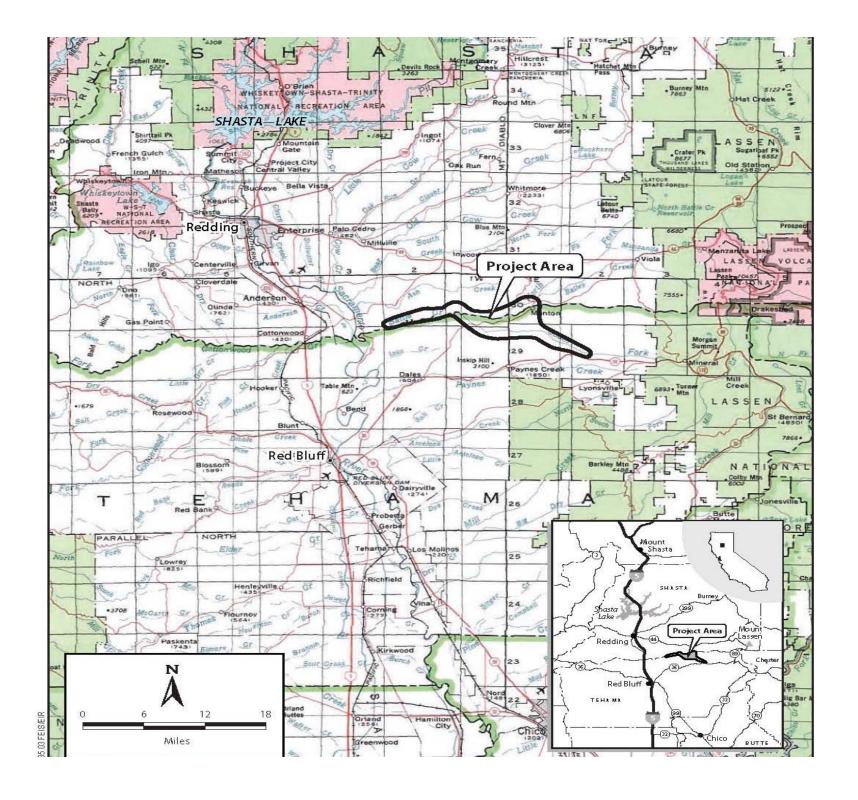
Informational Item

California Bay Delta Authority

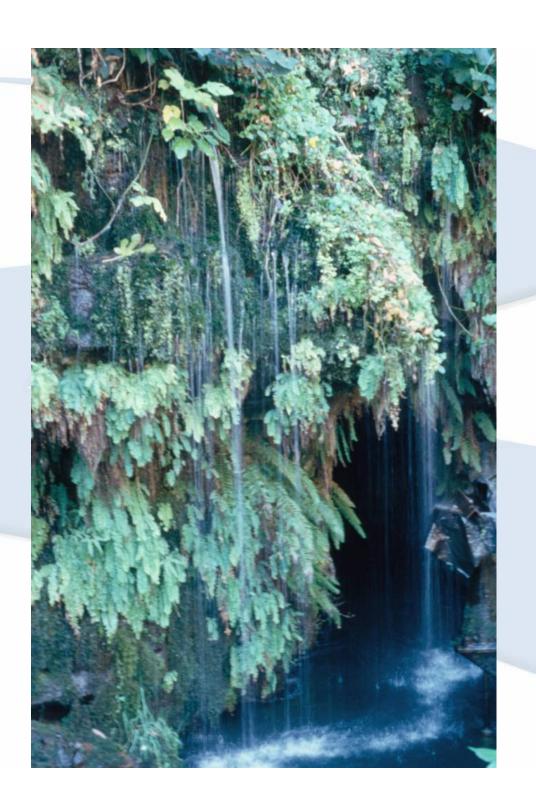
August 11, 2005

Briefing Purpose

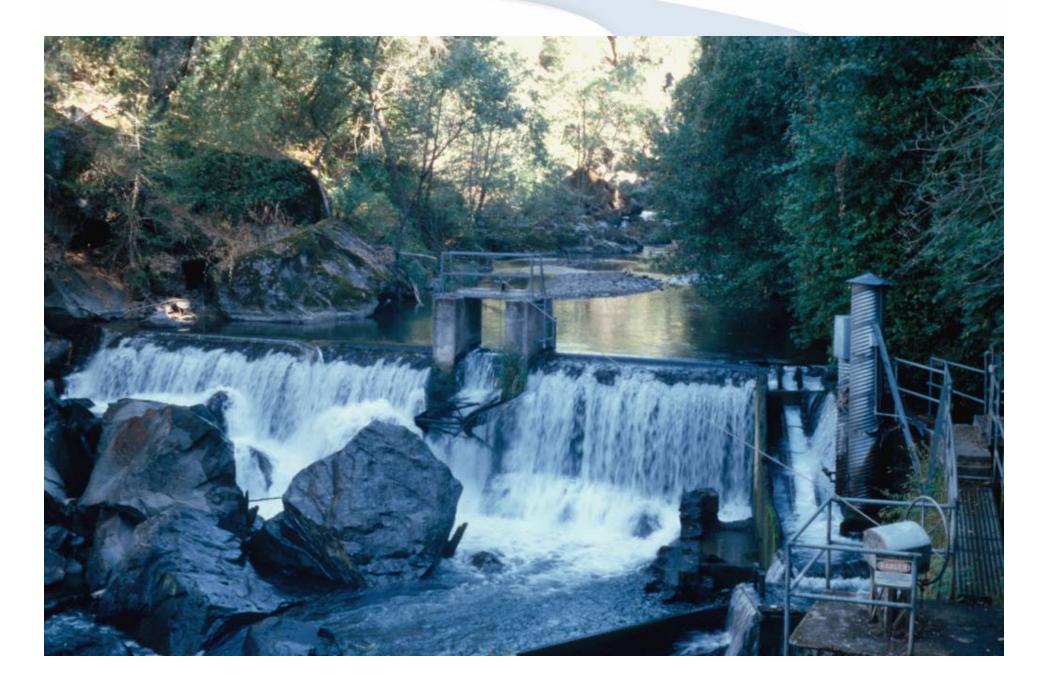
- Provide background on the Battle Creek Salmon and Steelhead Restoration Project – the largest, single investment of CALFED funding to date
- Highlight the release of Final EIS/EIR and the completion of the independent review process
- Identify issues for the Authority and DFG to make a funding decision



Battle Creek, Springs in the North Fork Canyon



Battle Creek, Eagle Canyon Dam and Diversion



Battle
Creek,
Diversion
below
Eagle
Canyon
Dam and
Springs



Overview

- Significance of Battle Creek
- Development of the 1999 MOU
- Restoration Project purpose and major features

Significance of Battle Creek

- Battle Creek offers the geologic and hydrologic conditions to support the state and federally-listed spring-run Chinook salmon, winter-run Chinook salmon, and steelhead
- Restoration of habitat in Battle Creek would allow for improvement of these fish populations
- Improvement of these fish populations would improve the reliability in state and federal water project operations and salmon harvest

1999 MOU Signatories

- Pacific Gas and Electric Company
- US Bureau of Reclamation
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- NOAA Fisheries
- Department of Fish and Game

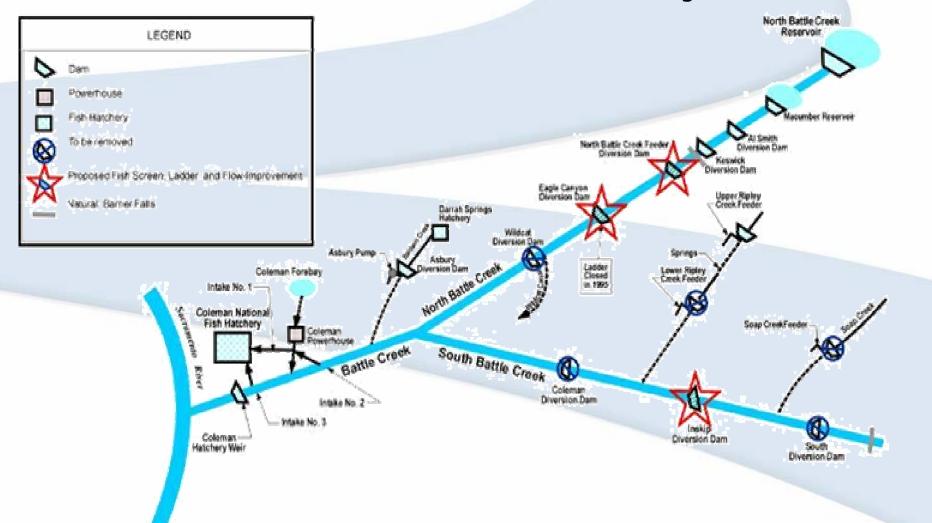
Restoration Project Purpose

To restore approximately 42 miles of habitat in Battle Creek and an additional 6 miles of habitat in its tributaries while minimizing the loss of clean and renewable energy produced by the Battle Creek Hydroelectric Project.

Restoration Project Features

- Removal of five hydropower diversion dams
- Installation of screens and ladders on three hydropower diversion dams
- Increases in flow releases
- Dedication of water diversion rights for instream purposes at dam removal sites
- Elimination of mixing between North Fork Battle
 Creek and South Fork Battle Creek

Battle Creek Salmon and Steelhead Restoration Project



Environmental Documentation

- 1999: MOU signed
- July 2003: Draft EIS/EIR
- February 2005: Draft Supplemental EIS/Revised EIR
- July 2005: Final EIS/EIR
- August/September 2005: NEPA Record of Decision/CEQA Findings

Funding and Review Process

- Project funded as a directed action with \$28 million in Federal funds (1999)
- Revised proposal requests additional funds via the ERP 2002 PSP process (2001-2)
- Independent Review of proposal coordinated by the ERP begins (2002)
- Final revised proposal submitted (May 2005)
- ERP Selection Panel made final recommendation, completing independent review process (August 2005)
- Authority and DFG make a funding decision (September 2005)

Summary of Project Costs and Available Funding

- Total additional funding requested by USBR is approximately \$64 million
- Potential Funding Sources
 - \$6.4-6.5 million from the Iron Mountain Mine Trustee Council
 - State funding (Proposition 50, CBDA and DFG)
 - Federal funding (FY06 appropriations)
 - Others?

Requirements for CBDA and DFG to make a funding decision

- Certification of the EIR and CEQA Findings from SWRCB
- Final cost estimates for outstanding issues

Risk if funding decision is delayed beyond September 2005

- Construction is scheduled to start in Spring 2006, and be completed in Summer 2009
- If the funding decision is delayed beyond September 2005, construction schedule would be delayed for up to one full year; costs likely to increase